Atkinson's Saturday Evening Post
AND BULLETIN;
A FAMILY NEWSPAPER, DEVOTED TO LITERATURE, MORALITY, SCIENCE, NEWS, AGRICULTURE AND AMUSEMENT.

Bulletin, No. 279. PHILADELPHIA, MARCH 9, 1833. Vol. XIII.—Whole No. 666.

For the Saturday Evening Post.

To Miss S. C. D.

Dear S.—I am thankful you've leaped one love,
Now you'll get another—I know it;
If you do—I'll advise you—to stay with your pain,
And measure with your love to sleep.
For if you do decide, it will cost you a song,
Which I feel but cannot express;
So excuse me—and I'll counsel thee,
And we'll solve each other's distress.

The Love as a wish, that speeds a smile,
Which none but a lover can know:
A sun and a shade which meet in the heart
And cannot be seen apart.
In the eye's source, for your cannot but know,
And I also know—I also—
But we both are so blind, we dare not look round
For what surely would be to many.

Oh Sarah, the life is a terrible mith
Within, and without, all commotion;
I've no advice to say—shall we both run away?—
And end all our cares with a potion?

We'll pursue the fun and the laugh as to love.
At the end we will meet,
With you by our side—and love by our side,
There no death but by love we'll be lost.

For the Saturday Evening Post.

To H. E. P.

"Ul amabile bonum."

One smile from thy beauty, one sigh from thy breast,
Would awaken the dozen of those hours of rest;
That have passed like lulls of the midday ocean,
Or the vision of sleep in a hoatsong dream,
Oh! breathe not my faults, in they many or few,
Thou should'st rise unmoved at the thousandth dew.
That sparkles in beauty, on cowhood and best.
For the love of thy heart is the home of grief.
The cause of that grief will forever be mine,
But with the voice of the many? O mingle not thine,
Or whatever the pleasure, or whatever the pain,
To you like the zephyr, o'er the desolate plain
Spirits of affection, like the feather may flow.
Over the luxuriance of life's fairest glow,—
But the sun shines of seasons upon will refuse
The flowers which are faded, or the buds in the bush.
Oh! grant me the smile that was once only mine,
Let it light the pale features of beauty's decline;
Let it shine on the moment that ever I live,
And whisper the seems that you cannot forgive.

DELPHUS.

Written for the Saturday Evening Post.

SUDDEN ADVANTAGES OF ADVERSITY.

Of woman's sun be brown, and bosom of the fair,
Which the little boy could oft throws at the heart.

Will any one after reading this, say 'tis but a fancy picture? where should he go and look for such, but to his own heart? and if he find it not, let him, and also to my fair reader I must use this language, read it and think it over and over, and let the sequel prove a warning to the gentler sex, and may they be entreated to regard with the greatest care the kind attentions and the overwhelming advances of those who would wish to be to them more than friend, and depend upon it, that as the serpent, and if possible, harmless as the dove; if you have ever accepted the love of a wife with the feelings of a friend, and if at any time you have derived pleasure by such a conquest, never, never acknowledge it, but rest contented do this? Can she, who was given to man to be a friend, be deluded into the arms of another as his? For I have seen a young man in the full enjoyment of life's blessings, except one, and to add that, to experience the sweet of the sour, of supposing that his cup of bliss would be then filled, his happiness complete, and the prospect which he had every reason to believe was free, in the manner most desirable, he gained the love, and did she only smile at what she gained? No. She did not smile, but the smile she might have nothing added; she had gained a husband, and he a helpmate whose heart was not by any means that of nature would have been, but one that ought for many years have been an ornament and a blessing to society and friend.

Is the year ——, lived in the city of Philadelphia a young man, who for many years was my school fellow, and friend. He was attached for after life until his unfortunate attachment, my most valued friend; as we were very often associated during the stress and storm of the city locked arm in arm, and often enjoying a vis pint of porter together, but I forget my self—I caused us by many, the name of brothers.

Friendship, and real friendship between man and man for so long a continuance is not often seen; we were partners not in the pecuniary affairs of life, but in every thing else, we were more than partners; and the intimacy made me familiar with every little circumstance and event that happened him. And the melancholy termination of his life, is the only one that will ever be a blot on man's scell, and the singing through his brain barrel window the plaintive tune of "my heart, my heart is broke, &c." will never be forgotten, in that cell he know no one, or at least, vaccgnized no one but myself, and I was the last to see him, and if a chance rational hour he could experience, which he sometimes could, I have enjoyed much pleasure in his cell, and the pleasure was mutual, and never left him without breathing a silent prayer to the Almighty, that such a scene was at my present age an involuntary tear his last trial down my cheeks, as I was to witness his last expiring wish. Kind readers, if you have ever had a real friend in whose happiness you have largely participated, and who in your hour of need, you have found faithful, and whose true friendship was, picture to yourself that friend in a few short months, bereft of reason, or merely form dwindled down to a mere skeleton, so that his personal appearance could scarcely be recognized by his most intimate friend, I suggest to yourself this, and then consider which of you could endure the most misery, the one in losing and knowing that the cause was wanton? Or, the other in losing the mind, and the use of conscience, the unwilling instrument 'tis true, for she meant not to have killed or to have thus murdered her friend.

At the age of twenty-one, after having been furnished with the necessary education, being a gentleman and a scholar, and having every thing in affluence about him, it might be supposed that he had nothing to do but to live, but he too senior his imagination he might long have lived; but the fatal was stepped before it fell down; he had embraced an honorable profession, and his family influence would have secured him an honorable appointment, but he was not made, long in he placed in a very enviable situation through his passion he obtained an introduction to one of the parlors of the mansion, and have ever known, and the happy moments which we have spent in that parlor, will never be forgotten, she was the youngest of three sisters; I soon learned the intention of my friend to make the sweet widow of each other told without enquiring the customary "be sure and never mention it;" and that was the last time I ever heard of Cupid, but not such as this could sleepless nights be over the cause of my friend's misery. Miss Mather and Calvin, the workings of which were known to but few, and those few were his real friends. But pledge of his astonishment when again mentioned his name, and the pleasure it gave them to the spontaneously to find the name of Miss A. added to the name of Calvin, and ever since she, he uttered it not he love! If not, what can it be? He knew not, and he could not, and in regard to determine the respective rights of the parties we must leave to the reader.

Europe might have been conquered to an immense ship in subjection, but the spirit of chivalry, with that smile she revelled the attachment, and the love of country, and the love of freedom caused to join her in a short summer boat, and absent himself for a few weeks from the pleasures of her society; but as we were proceeding to leave, he received a note requesting his immediate return to the city, and depend upon it my imagination and he was determined; I cautioned him, but it was in vain, he had to go, and he did go, and a remainder in their delightful garden, plucked a white rose and gently placed it in her beautiful hair, and she in return presented it a forget-me-not; they as usual seated themselves under the shade of the weeping willow, and by the sweet-scented jessamine; here terminated his enjoyment exactly happiness; his natural memorials from that time were indeed few in number—a cell became his dwelling; the accomplished Miss A. married a gentleman from distance a short time after, with whom she was engaged; this told her all if my gentle readers have never seen a madman, I wish they never may; in violently singing; they hear, my heart is breaking—I remember me to you—and why his had clasped in mine, he died; he was, although deprived of consciousness, sound in the new world sample scope for the exercise of its activity. It languished at home, it is true, and sunk into a state of apathy from which it has not yet recovered; but the cause is obviously the one which we have last stated—since we find that coincident with, if not directly produced by the accession of the colonist from the mother country, and the consequent interruption to the natural progress of the latter, were the popular agitation and commotion indicative of a desire for a more liberal system of government.

England, the next to participate in the benefits of discovery and enterprise, was likewise the first, new world, became engaged in different manner, which was to be the source of her future greatness from those which followed Spanish occupancy and possession. At first she aimed herself with pluderling the possessions of her more regular navy, and in peace by her buccaneers—among the heroes of whom the celebrated Henry Morgan appears most conspicuous. Both in war and in peace, however, she was subject to posthumous fame. Raleigh, more conscientious and less successful, was brought to the block and executed, while liberal honors were paid, not so illegal as those for which Drake had been received with acclamation in his native port and knighted by his Sovereign. In the latter times, however, it was the policy of England, in the former the punishment. James who made the award. Finding that it could not divide empire with Spain in America, the policy of government of England allowed rather than actually planted and fostered those settlements in that region. The temptations to settlement were indeed, few and small. The fertile islands, rich and influential personages of the country than those which had induced the Spanish grandees to abandon the luxuries of home for the hardships of colonization. And fortunately for the peoples of America that it was so, for had the latter ever have been a class of nobility and an extensive feudal proprietary, such as existed in the mother city at home, would have been powerful enough to smother democracy in its infancy, or at least to retard its growth for a long time, as it has in our own day, its growth and maturity.

Settlements in the northern parts of North America were essentially the result of agitation and dissatisfaction in the mother country, and the first settlers expressed by religious and political intolerance.—It was under these circumstances that the Pilgrim Fathers landed on Plymouth Rock, Friends in Pennsylvania, and Lord Baltimore and his followers in Maryland. The two latter, Spaniards in South America, who obtained information respecting the New World. Adventurers, who were confined to luxurious repose at home, and enervating climate, the English settlers were of the middling class, and were led to that which did not always yield a full harvest to their labours. They were driven to cultivate personally on the slant, to repel the incursions of the Indians, and after a while of the French, to subdued by their savage allies. These were causes of agitation and excitement, there was no leisure for the indulgence of indolence and luxurious rest, not to say fastidious, being allowed to live in the wilderness of the New World, and in the case of the pilgrims who landed on Plymouth, were in fact republicans—led by abstract doctrines and belief, forced to the use of angry and agitating discussions in their fatherland. The love of their country was not forgotten as the asylum of the oppressed, and a cradle of liberty, but they were also conscious that they had furnished than the fact that Cromwell, Hampden, Pym, Hazelrigg and other men, who after a long struggle with the monarchy and the church

S. E. Post and Bulletin.

Saturday, March 9.

LEHIGH COAL.—We understand that the managers of the Lehigh Coal Company have determined to deliver coal during the coming season, by the cargo, on board of vessels, at the company's wharves on the Delaware, at $5 50 per ton, when from 50 to 200 tons are purchased; at $5 25 per ton, when from 200 to 1000 tons are purchased; and at $5, when more than 1000. For any order not exceeding 200 tons, payment to be made on the 1st of November, 1833; above that quantity, one half on the 1st of November, 1833, and the other half on the 1st of January, 1834. In case vessels take in coal at Bristol, they will be towed up and down at the company's expense.

LOTTERIES.—A report has been made in the House of Representatives of Massachusetts, on the subject of lotteries and the sale of tickets. A bill was proposed for adoption, wherein the penalty for vending or offering for sale lottery tickets is fixed at not less than $100 nor more than $2,000; on a second conviction, in addition to the aforesaid penalty, the punishment is added of imprisonment in the House of Correction for a term of not less than three nor more than twelve months. The penalty for advertising tickets is a fine of not less than $30 nor more than $100. Fabricating tickets, or selling tickets in fictitious lotteries, is by this bill, made punishable with imprisonment, for a term not less than one, nor more than three years in the State Prison.

LOTTERIES IN VIRGINIA.—A report was lately made to the House of Delegates, in Virginia, by the Committee of Finance, declaring it inexpedient to pass a bill, which had been referred to them, for the suppression of lotteries. Mr. Moor moved so to amend the report, as to declare it expedient to make provision, that all lottery privileges should cease after a certain day, to be subsequently fixed. On this question, the yeas and nays were taken, and it was decided in the affirmative—yeas 97, nays 2.

STONE COAL.—We understand that Mr. Elihu Butler of Franklin, Venango county, Pa. has fully succeeded in discovering a rich coal mine in the immediate vicinity. If our information be correct, this discovery is of incalculable value. It has long been a desideratum in this place. We expect that coal of a good quality will be furnished to us shortly at our doors at 6 or 8 cents per bushel.

CRUELTY IN A MANUFACTURING ESTABLISHMENT.—Paulina Brown, an interesting girl, 14 years of age, has obtained a verdict of twenty dollars, in the Court of Common Pleas at Providence, against Paris Richmond, for an assault and battery. The defendant was acting as overseer of a cotton mill, in which plaintiff was employed, and had corrected her with some severity, for alleged disobedience of orders. The suit having been originally brought to a justice's Court, (where the magistrate awarded ten cents damages, from which the plaintiff appealed) the jury could not give a verdict of greater amount than the above.

MONTREAL, Feb. 26.—About midnight on Saturday commenced one of the severest snow storms we have had this year. Snow has fallen to the depth of a foot and a half since that time, accompanied with a severe north-easter. The thermometer, which on Friday ranged at twenty-five above zero, was this morning at seven o'clock, nine degrees below. This day, however, broke upon us in all the brilliancy and beauty of a cloudless Canadian sky, with severe cold.

The President's Proclamation is published in the London papers entire. The Times says: "The Proclamation of General Jackson, denouncing as an act of positive rebellion, the disobedience of South Carolina to the Tariff law of the United States, is one of the ablest and most interesting official documents which we have ever read, as it has been called forth by one of the most curious and striking events of modern history."

LOST CHILD.—A Nashville (Tenn.) paper contains an advertisement offering a reward of $500 for the recovery of a little girl, named Caroline Hawkins Bullock, supposed to have been stolen or decoyed away, on the 16th January last, from about six miles east of Courtland, near the road leading to Decatur, in that state. Said girl is about five years old, fair skin, blue eyes, light hair, and possesses a remarkably pleasant countenance. Any information respecting her fate will be thankfully received by her father, John Bullock, Nashville.

It appears by a letter from Liverpool, dated Dec. 21, 1832, that merchantable Iron had risen from 5l. 15s. to 7l. 5s. per ton, and was expected to go higher. There seems reason to think this rise was owing to the expected reduction of duty in the U. S. So that the American consumer might have to pay as much for his iron, tariff reduced, or tariff maintained!!! Nothing but experience can make good political economists—theories are mostly of "such stuff as dreams are made of."—*Boston Pal.*

SUPPOSED MURDER.—We are indebted to the Editor of the Easton Argus, for a slip containing the following particulars of a supposed murder. On Wednesday evening last, Mrs. *Rebecca Getter*, a resident of Forks township, Northampton county, was found dead in a field near the road, and with the appearance of having been murdered. She lay on her back beside a stone fence and her comb was crushed to pieces under her. From the position of the body and the faint marks of struggling, the murderer had evidently fixed his death grasp upon her throat, and did not relax it until life was extinct.

The Printers celebrated the 22d ult. at Harrisburg, with unusual joyance. A large number of masters, journeymen, and invited guests, partook of a sumptuous entertainment provided for the occasion. George W. Crabb, Esq. presided. A very happy speech was delivered by Henry K. Strong, Esq., the talented editor of the Pennsylvania Intelligencer. Several members of the State Legislature were among the guests. On being toasted, Mr. Matthias, of Philadelphia county, made a very neat and appropriate reply. Several other speeches and many excellent toasts were given. We annex one or two of the latter:

By B. Matthias—Printers, always in advance of the age—*stars* which illuminate the moral world; *guides* to the *page* of genius, and *indexes* to the *fount* of knowledge—may their examples to others never be *blurred by a false impression.*

By O. Montgomery.—Matthew Carey, Esq.: The able political economist, the ardent patriot, and the venerable printer.

By H. K. Strong.—The Union, a beautiful *form of twenty-four pages*—one of which has become a little *squabbled* of late by *false quoin* being introduced by unskilful workmen, for the purpose of breaking the *rules*. Hickory *shooting sticks* will soon bring the *squabbled page* to its proper place, and all the other *pages* will *justify.*

By W. H. Philips.—The glorious charter of our liberties: A *ball* for the *head* and a *coffin* for the *body* that will dare to *deface* or destroy that sacred *page* which proclaims *freedom* to the *employed*, as well as to the *employer.*

REPORT ON THE AFFAIRS OF THE BANK.

It is with unbounded satisfaction that we read the report of the Committee of Ways and Means on the affairs of the United States Bank. After a long and laborious investigation, the bank has passed the ordeal unharmed. Its credit is amply sustained, and the character and conduct of its officers triumphantly vindicated. In regard to the transaction respecting the conditional though temporary deferring of the payment of the Three Per Cent. Stocks, about which such loud and senseless clamors have been raised, the bank is proudly victorious. The committee admit that the agent of the bank who was deputed to England, exceeded his instructions; but the bank came to the same decision immediately after the arrangements of the agent were announced to it, and disavowing those arrangements, took immediate measures to prevent their execution. The grand result, however, is, that we now have it solemnly affirmed from the highest Committee of the House of Representatives, after full inquiry and examination, that so far from having thwarted the views of the government in paying off the debt, IT IS OWING TO THE WISE AND PRUDENT MEASURES OF THE BANK THAT THE DEBT HAD BEEN PAID SO SOON! Let the calumniators of the bank stand abashed.

HOLT'S HOTEL.—We are informed by a correspondent, who yesterday visited this immense establishment, that the enterprising proprietor is likely to realize his most sanguine expectations in the success of his house. It has been opened scarcely a month, and he now dines over two hundred gentlemen at his ordinary, and at least two thousand in the various rooms, daily. His beds, amounting to near two hundred and fifty, have been several times completely filled. To supply his table, he purchases besides large quantities of cut beef, a fat bullock every morning, with other meats, poultry, fish, &c. in proportion. He roasts seven hundred pounds of provision at a time, the spit being turned by a steam engine. Our correspondent wishes that those who have not yet paid Mr. Holt a visit, would call and view for themselves one of the most extraordinary hotels in the world. The order, regularity, and quiet, preserved there, together with the kind attention of the domestics, are worthy all praise.—*New York Gazette.*

Sentences in Municipal Court, pronounced this day: *John Gibson, Jr.*, having pleaded guilty to an indictment, charging him with selling a lottery ticket in the "Grand State Lottery for the support in Rhode Island of Public Schools," a lottery not authorized by the laws of this Commonwealth, was fined $20 and costs taxed at $10. 83. *David Blaisdell*, having pleaded guilty to two indictments, charging him with selling lottery tickets, and it being proved to the Court that he was unable to pay a large fine, was sentenced to pay a fine of $25 in each case, and costs, taxed at $10.83 in each case, amounting to $71.66. *John Chestman* pleaded guilty to managing and conducting a lottery, was ordered to pay a fine of $20 and costs $10.83, and for selling a lottery ticket, ordered to pay a fine of $20 and costs, taxed at $10.83. The lottery alluded to in these indictments, was upon a small scale; the prizes mentioned in the scheme, amounted to $67. There remain on the docket about sixty indictments against brokers and others, charged with dealing in lottery tickets, which will probably be disposed of next week. The persons convicted of offences, and not already sentenced, will be sentenced to-morrow.—*Boston Transcript.*

EDITOR'S CORRESPONDENCE.

Letters from Harrisburg.—No. 14.

On Friday last, a bill was introduced into the House of Representatives from the Senate, for the removal, by address, of John Wallace, a justice of the peace in Allegheny county. It was referred, without debate, to a select committee, consisting of Messrs. Scott, of Allegheny, Valentine, of Centre, Lacock, of Beaver, Buchanan, of Greene, and Matthias, of Philadelphia county. The complaints alleged against Justice Wallace are, that he obtained his commission by deception and fraud, and that he is notoriously incompetent. In proof of the first it is asserted, that he attached to his petition for the office, a long string of respectable signatures, which had previously been attached to a petition for a turnpike. Owing to this, he has the appellation of the "turnpike road squire."

On the same day, the Judiciary Committee, to whom were referred sundry complaints against Justice O'Neall, of Frankford, Philadelphia county, made a long report, accompanied with a resolution directing the committee to report a bill for his removal from office. The report embraces a number of curious details, which I would be glad to notice if I had room. He is charged repeatedly with having extorted exorbitant fees, and in one instance is said to have married a man, knowing that he already had at least one wife, *simply for the sake of the fee!*

The bill for the incorporation of the Farmers' and Traders' Bank of Philadelphia, next came on the carpet, and occupied the attention of the House the whole of that and the succeeding day. No direct opposition was made to the bill, but it soon became evident that a spirited opposition existed, which would, in time, show itself. First, the commissioners were named, and this caused a general rush. Every member had some favorite whom he wished to put on, and in a few minutes the list reached a hundred. Somebody then moved to insert Andrew Jackson, Henry Clay, and Duff Green. The whole of these names, with the exception of thirteen, were, however, the next morning stricken out by mutual consent. Subsequent amendments were inserted, requiring the commissioners to take oath, previous to entering on a discharge of their duties, to discharge those duties faithfully; rendering it obligatory upon the directors to pay to the state one half of the amount divided on the stock, over and above twelve per cent.; and rendering the stockholders liable, should the bank fail to meet its engagements. In this shape the bill was reprinted, and on Tuesday morning it was called up on third reading.

When the question was about being taken, Mr. Lacock rose and made a pointed speech against the bill. He deprecated the increase of paper-money mills; thought there were already too many banks; that they inflicted great evils on the community; promoted speculation and money shaving; were oppressive to the poor, and promoted failures and bankruptcies.

Mr. Huntzinger, of Schuylkill county, replied that this bank was designed for the convenience of the Schuylkill trade, and not for the citizens of Philadelphia; that those who trade on the Schuylkill suffer inconvenience, having to walk more than a mile to deposit their money and get their checks cashed, and that in cases where a load is sold late on Saturday night, the seller is obliged to wait until Monday morning to obtain the proceeds from one of the city banks.

Mr. Lacock resumed, and entered into a long examination of the system of banking and paper money currency. He showed, conclusively, the demoralizing influence of these incorporations, the ruin they are bringing on our people, and he implored the members of the House, to consider well the step they were about to take.

Mr. Ellis Lewis replied, in part, to Mr. Lacock's arguments, in a speech of nearly an hour in length, generally in favor of small banking institutions, and bearing against the United States Bank, which, he contended, had not, as stated by the gentleman from Beaver, contributed to establish a sound and wholesome currency throughout the United States. He gave way to Mr. Findlay, who gave the House his reasons for voting for the bill in question.

Mr. Hanna, Mr. Bertels, and Mr. Leaming spoke against the bank, and Mr. Keating in favor of it. The yeas and nays were then taken, and are as follows—Yeas 53, nays 39.

In the early part of this week, several small bills were taken up and considered in committee of the whole—among them a bill for the incorporation of the village of Germantown into a borough—a bill establishing a new bank in Delaware county—a bill establishing a new bank in Pittsburg—and a bill to prevent obstructions on turnpike roads. A bill, for the more speedy collection of the collateral inheritance tax, was negatived, being spiritedly opposed by all the bachelors in the House, who form a very respectable minority of the members.

On Tuesday, two remonstrances, ably written and containing sound arguments, were presented—one from citizens of Westmoreland county, and the other from citizens of Chester county, against the incorporation of any new banks. On the same day, an address was reported for the removal of Justice O'Neall, of Philadelphia county, from office, and a bill from the committee on the Militia System, exempting the firemen of the city of Pittsburg from militia duty in time of peace.

The Anti-Masonic Young Men's Convention assembled at the Court House, in this borough, on Monday afternoon. It was permanently organized by appointing C. A. Sullivan, of Butler, President; A. Kauffman, of Lancaster, S. Brobst, of Columbia, D. Sample, of Washington, and S. Barnitz, of York, Vice Presidents; and G. Y. Barclay, of Philadelphia, E. G. Shreck, of Union, H. L. M'Connell, of Huntingdon, R. Iredell, of Montgomery, Secretaries. A committee was appointed to propose business for the Convention, which, on the following morning, reported a series of resolutions directing the appointment of committees to make report on various subjects connected with Anti-Masonry. About one hundred members are in attendance.

ANOTHER INDIAN WAR.—The annexed letter, conveying unpleasant intelligence from the frontiers, is copied from the Louisville Journal of Feb. 19:—

CANTONMENT GIBSON, Jan. 12, 1833.

Dear Friend: I take this opportunity of informing you of our situation. Capt. Ford's company of U. S. Rangers left this place on the 5th inst. by order of Col. Arbuckle, on an expedition against the Pawnees, but, to their surprise, they were attacked on the 9th, by a band of Camanche Indians, five hundred in number. They fought with great bravery for the space of an hour and a half, but they were surrounded and overpowered and compelled to surrender themselves prisoners of war. I was at the fort when the express came in. One of the Lieutenants made his escape, and brought information that the savages, at the time of his leaving them, were massacreing their prisoners. It is supposed, that all have been put to death. Five companies of Regulars on the receipt of the intelligence, immediately started to rescue such as might be still alive. There is every probability of a bloody war, with the Camanche Indians.

JAMES SMITH.—A Ranger under Capt. Boon.

OUTRAGE.—On Friday night, between eight and nine o'clock, a lady of respectable appearance and conduct, in New York, was met by a man named M'Lean, near the corner of Chapel and Provost streets, who endeavored to take some liberties with her, which she repelled. He asked her if she were a married woman, and took hold of her very rudely. At this instant Mr. Huntington, a police marshal, coming up, the lady claimed his protection against the ruffian assailant. Another person coming to the aid of M'Lean, who appeared to participate in his feelings and intentions, Huntington was assaulted, and ran to get Mr. Welsh, another officer, whom he found. Meanwhile, the lady was forced down in the snow, and the ruffians fled, but were pursued by the officers, arrested and lodged in the watchhouse. They each recognized in the sum of $300 for the assault. The lady, however, is wanted to complete the evidence against them.

STILL ANOTHER OUTRAGE.—For the reputation of our city, says the New Haven Palladium, we regret that duty compels us to record another outrage which was perpetrated by two ruffians on Sunday evening last. Mr. J. Smith, a worthy and respectable mechanic of this city, was returning with his wife, from a sick relation in Broadway and when they arrived at the centre of the public Green, (about 9 o'clock) they were met by two wretches armed with clubs, who, without passing a word, levelled Mr. Smith to the earth! His wife through extreme fright, fainted and fell also.—The wretches then took to their heels. Mr. Smith was carried to the Tontine, where Dr. Hubbard fortunately happened to be; his wounds were immediately dressed and he was conveyed to his home. Since that time he has been almost constantly deranged, and for some time but faint hopes were entertained of his recovery! The assailants have not yet been discovered, though we believe the city authorities have been very diligent in their duties, and with a prospect of success.

SOMETHING NEW.—We witnessed a few days ago, at the Swan Tavern of Mr. John Burt, of this place, something which certainly deserves to be recorded among the inventions and discoveries of the present day. Mr. B. has succeeded in the profitable desideratum of making his fire pay for itself, by burning coal and limestone together, in nearly equal parts. The fire must be kindled in the morning with pure coal, but through the day rather more limestone than coal is used. He thus saves several bushels of coal per week, and procures several bushels of lime. The process in stoves of the common construction is rather troublesome, as the lime must be taken out soon after it is thoroughly burnt, but Mr. B. hopes to construct a stove or cellar furnace which will answer a better purpose. To all appearances the stove emitted as much caloric as when filled with pure coal—the cylinder was, as usual, in a red heat.—*East. Sent.*

NULLIFICATION AS IT IS.—One of the best illustrations of the practical effects of Nullification, was recently made by Mr. Clayton of Delaware, in the U. S. Senate. He supposed a case in Delaware, where there are about 20,000 votes thrown at elections, in which England, desiring to revolutionize our government, and destroy our tariffs, should transport 20,000 emigrants to Delaware. In two years after landing, these emigrants could become citizens. Having the political power, they could nullify a law of Congress, or secede from the Union. The ports of Delaware would then become free ports, and British goods be admitted free. Thus the Tariff is destroyed, and the Union is dissolved by a foreign foe, operating upon our elections, and without firing a single gun.

A bill has passed the House of Delegates of Virginia, appropriating $18,000 annually, for five years, for the purpose of colonizing in Africa, the free people of color in that State. A Board, consisting of the Governor, Lieutenant Governor, &c. is constituted for making the proper arrangements with the Colonization Society—turning over the fund to them, obtaining the proper vouchers, &c.

REPORT ON EDUCATION.

We have great pleasure in laying before our readers the following report, made by Mr. MATTHIAS, on the subject of a Manual Labor Academy, which has been proved in various cases, particularly in several institutions formed by the society of methodists, to be perfectly practicable. The report is fortified by various testimonials from establishments already formed, proving great research in the gentleman who has so zealously advocated the good work. The bill which accompanies the report provides for the erection of suitable buildings &c. and should more pupils, properly qualified, apply than the Commissioners can accommodate, then an equal number shall be received from each county in which the applicants reside, in the ratio of the population as may appear from the last census. We lay the bill entire before our readers.

REPORT

Of the Committee on Education, on the subject of Manual Labor Academies, in pursuance of a resolution passed by the House of Representatives, Dec. 14, 1832. By Mr. Matthias. Read in the House of Representatives, Feb. 21, 1833.

The Committee on Education, directed by a resolution of the House, passed 14th December, 1832, to inquire into the expediency of establishing, at the expense of the State, a Manual Labor Academy, for the instruction of persons to officiate as teachers in the public schools which are or may be established in this commonwealth, and whether such an institution can be sustained without other aid than that necessary to erect suitable buildings, Report:

That believing the subject involved in the resolution referred to them, especially as connected with the deficiencies of the state in teachers and schools for the instruction of our juvenile population, one of considerable importance, they have given it their earnest attention.

The number of individuals within the bounds of our state, who are qualified, by acquirements and habits, to undertake the tuition of children, is unquestionably limited. The circumstance is to be attributed not so much to the want of means to acquire this kind of education, as to the general apathy which for years has been manifested by our people, in regard to the intellectual instruction of their children. The ordinary primary schools in the several counties of this state, are not based upon such principles of liberality and enterprise, as offer inducements to men of genius and talent to undertake their charge; and hence, it is found, that the great mass of our school teachers are not remarkable either for extensive literary attainments or practical experience in the best modes of instruction.

This deficiency, it is fair to presume, is a natural consequence of the indifference of our people towards the mental instruction of youth. If there were scholars and schools, there would be teachers. Men of talent would find it their interest to engage as teachers, and the whole business would regulate itself.

The committee, in a recent report to the House, gave such a notice of the state of education in our commonwealth, as renders further reference to this branch of the subject at this time unnecessary. They submitted, with that report, a bill providing for the establishment of a sufficient number of schools, to afford every child in the commonwealth the means of obtaining a practical education. To take charge of these schools, and render the scheme ultimately efficient, it will be necessary to secure the services of competent teachers. With the view of obtaining such, it is believed to be expedient to establish a college or seminary, under the immediate patronage of the state, where pupils shall pursue a course of studies with direct reference to this object.

In instituting inquiry and investigation into the various plans and theories upon which colleges have been founded, the committee have been forcibly struck with the success which has attended the experiment of Manual Labor Academies, several of which are in existence in this country, two in our own state. From a careful examination of the nature of these institutions, and the principles upon which they are based, and from information derived from gentlemen well versed in education, as well as from personal observation, the committee are fully convinced, that whatever prejudices may heretofore have existed against the manual labor system of instruction, it is one peculiarly adapted to supply, in an economical and efficient manner, our present wants. It comprises manual with intellectual labor, and recognizes as well the development of the powers of the body, as increasing the strength and cultivating the various faculties of the mind.

Manual labor employment, in colleges of this description, is of two kinds—agriculture and mechanic.

The cultivation of the earth is a pleasant employment, simple in its operations and profitable to the laborer. This pursuit in life has many advantages over most others. The farmer is more truly independent than any other man, or set of men in our commonwealth. He has but few wants, and those wants are readily supplied. He knows less of the distinctions of aristocracy which prevail in all societies, to a greater or less extent; and the nature of his business affords him opportunity for useful study and reflection.

The more simple of the branches of the mechanic arts, are included in this system of instruction, designed to afford the pupil some knowledge of the principles of science, in their practical application to the business of life. It cannot, of course, be expected that occasional employment in the work-shop, will make the scholar proficient as a mechanic; neither is this included in the design; but it is confidently anticipated that this practical manual labor, under the eye of an experienced artisan, will be of great utility to the pupil, in testing his genius, and in bending his mind to observation on useful subjects. The scholar will be taught to make himself of service in every capacity and situation—*to provide for himself*, so that when thrown upon his own resources, the information he has acquired in school, may be advantageously applied.

The extent of these two branches of manual labor, is intended to occupy only the time which, in other colleges, the students devote to idle recreation, and will in no case exceed three hours daily. The ball and kite will give place to the spade and jack-plane, and instead of a waste of time in foolish and trifling, if not mischievous pursuits, the student will, in a more reasonable, though not less amusing recreation, find the means of honestly contributing to his own support and education.

The advantages of this system of instruction, have long been familiar to the enquiring minds of many philanthropists. The enterprising and benevolent Fellenburg, whose unlimited experience in the subject of education renders him high authority, has satisfactorily proved the value of Manual Labor Academies. His institution at Hofwyl, Switzerland,—a notice of which is appended, which combines manual with intellectual labor, is a beautiful illustration of the benefits arising from this mode of tuition.

Similar institutions, in the New England states, have been no less successful, though on a scale much less extensive. The theological seminary at Andover, Mass., which is fitted up with a work shop, tools, &c. at a cost of about five thousand dollars, contains one hundred and fifty pupils, who labor three hours daily, with manifest advantages. Another institution, in the same place, contains about sixty young men, in indigent circumstances, who, by their labor, between the hours of study, are able to pay *more than one-half* the expense of their instruction. It is mentioned, greatly to the credit of these young gentlemen, that practising upon the useful lessons of industry acquired in their school, most of them, in the winter season, take charge of primary schools in their vicinity, in which they convey to others that information which they have obtained through their own perseverance and the liberality of their patrons.

The Oneida Institute of Science and Industry, which has been in existence in the state of New York several years, is now in a flourishing condition, the project having resulted even more satisfactorily than was anticipated. The number of applications for admission annually increases, and the trustees are obliged frequently to turn away pupils, anxious to obtain the benefits of the institute.

The trustees of the Pennsylvania College at Gettysburg, have recently made preparations for connecting a workshop with their academy, and similar arrangement, effected some time since, by the trustees of the La Fayette College, at Easton, have been found decidedly advantageous. Indeed, the committee scarcely entertain a doubt, but that the example will soon be followed by almost every college in the country, where either economy or the health of the pupil is taken into consideration.

The committee beg leave to sum up, as the result of their investigations, and as their convictions, the following propositions:

First—That the expense of education, when connected with manual labor, judiciously directed, may be reduced at least one half.

Second—That the exercise of about three hours manual labor daily, contributes to the health and cheerfulness of the pupil, by strengthening and improving his physical powers, and by engaging his mind in useful pursuits.

Third—That so far from manual labor being an impediment in the progress of the pupil, in intellectual studies, it has been found that in proportion as one pupil has excelled another in the amount of labor performed, the same pupil has excelled the other, in equal ratio, in his intellectual studies.

Fourth—That manual labor institutions tend to break down the distinctions between rich and poor which exist in society, inasmuch as they give an almost equal opportunity of education to the poor by labor, as is afforded to the rich by the possession of wealth; and

Fifth—That pupils trained in this way, are much better fitted for active life, and better qualified to act as useful citizens, than when educated in any other mode—that they are better as regards physical energy, and better intellectually and morally.

In accordance with these views and opinions, the Committee on Education submit a bill providing for the establishment of a Manual Labor Academy, under the immediate control of the state.

AN ACT for the establishment of a State Manual Labor Academy, for the education of teachers.

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, in General Assembly met, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same*, That immediately upon the final passage of this act, the Governor shall appoint three reputable and competent individuals, citizens of this commonwealth, as commissioners, to be denominated "Commissioners of the State Manual Labor Academy," who shall serve in the capacities hereinafter described, without pecuniary compensation, for the term of two years, and no longer, unless re-appointed. Said commissioners shall, as soon after their appointment as practicable, select a site near the borough of Harrisburg, a suitable location for the erection of a Manual Labor Academy, where agricultural and mechanical pursuits shall be connected with in- [illegible]

THE MARKETS.

Carefully corrected for that paper.

What shall remain uncertain.

WHEAT FLOUR, per bbl fresh from wagons.. $5 183
RYE, do. do. 3 50
WHEAT, per bushel..... 1 05
RYE, do. 60
CORN, by the cargo..... 45
CLOVER SEED, do. 4
TIMOTHY SEED, do. 4 00
BARLEY, do. 1 00
BARLEY, Good, do. 1 25
FLAX SEED, do. 1 05
OATS, by the cargo, do. 30
WHISKEY, do. per gallon, in bbls. 25
do. in tubs. 19
COTTON, per lb. 11
BUTTER, in Lumps, per lb. 12½
EGGS, per dozen..... 12½
LARD, per pound, ... 10
LARD, per 3. Western 10
TALLOW, do. 6
TALLOW, do. 6½
HAMS, Western, per lb. 8
HAMS, do. 9
SHOULDERS, do. 6
SIDES, do. 6½
CHEESE, do. 6
COMMON WOOL, washed 25
COMMON WOOL, unwashed, do. 15
LEATHER, SOLE, per lb. ..... 20 & 22
LUMBER, Pine Boards, per 100 ft.. $13 & 15
Yellow Pine 20
Shingles, ... 2 50
Hemlock, ... 4 50
Scantling, ... 20

Extract from the Notes of Public Stock, on the City, during the last week.

	Price
50 shares Farmers and Mechanics Bank	91
25 do. Mechanics Bank	92
25 do. do. do.	93
25 do. do. do.	94
25 do. Western Bank	95
25 do. Bank of Penn Township	96
25 do. Commercial	97
25 do. American Insurance	98
25 do. do. do.	99
25 do. Pennsylvania Life Insurance	100

ATKINSON'S SATURDAY EVENING POST

PHILADELPHIA

Saturday, May 9, 1833.

☞ Mr. T. W. STOCKDALE, of *Russellville, Kentucky, is no longer the agent for the Saturday Evening Post, Casket, or Journal of Health. Subscribers are cautioned not to pay him any money on account of the publisher.*

☞ JOHN TONNER, *Jr., of Wilkesbo, Penn., is no longer agent for the Saturday Evening Post or Casket. Subscribers are cautioned not to pay him any subscriptions for periodicals.*

United States Bank stock sold in Thursday, on Thursday at 91½, and there was no lack of purchasers at this price ; $100 was asked by holders.

Francis Tomlinson is appointed Postmaster at Kingwood, Pa., in place of John Waterhouse, Jr., Esq., resigned.

HORTICULTURAL PREMIUM.—We have before us the list of premiums of the Horticultural Society, for 1833. It embraces the usual variety, embellishments, culinary vegetables, fruits, plants, &c. &c. All kinds of flowers, seeds, &c. &c. &c., and is worthy the attention of the rural economist. The list may be obtained at the store of Mr. Moses Lambach, No. 61, Chesnut street, below Third.

Advertising in the Saturday Evening Post and Bulletin.

This paper now circulates every week more than twenty thousand copies, affording a better medium for advertisers than any other paper in the United States. Only a limited number of advertisements in each issue of the paper cannot be allowed to encroach on the interesting matter of the paper.

TERMS.—Twelve lines or under, will be inserted three times for one dollar—*over* ten lines and not exceeding twenty, the price will be double, and increased in a proportionate manner for a greater number of lines.

To be designated, and the amount paid in advance. For half a square, six months, $5—One square, $10. Increased sizes, six months, $8—One square, $15. Payment ONLY, will be allowed a deduction of 20 per cent. on all advertisements of Sales, Sheriffs, Orphans Sales, &c. *Inserting from a distance,* must always be accompanied with the cash.

THEATRICAL.

Reports are afloat that the vocals of the Italian Opera Company are inadequate to pay expenses, and that the company are about to give up. We trust this will be circulated by the enemies of the drama, and by citizens at the next representation. The music is really very superior, and should be patronized.

Mr. Roberts had a benefit on Monday evening at Walnut street, previous to his voyage to New Orleans which he visits for his health. He was too unwell to be out, and his apology was accepted. Mr. Drummond supplied his deficiency.

Mr. Hamblin and Miss Vincent now have possession of the house.

At Arch street, the "Englishman in India," a sterling comedy, has been revived, but all the theatres have suffered in their receipts during the week, by the excellence of the sleighing. Citizens will be citizens themselves before their spectators, when good snow is abundant.

We understand that "Crossing the Delaware," a new national play, will be performed this evening at the Arch street Theatre, for the benefit of the author.

UNITED STATES MAIL.

We do not remember ever to have received a greater number of complaints of irregularities in the receipt of the Evening Post than during the last few weeks. In consequence of such reiterated notices, we applied at the office in this city for the cause of the evil, and were mortified to discover that the mail establishment were inadequate to the transportation of the numerous packages published on Saturday. We have our regret to say cannot be dispatched uniformly on the day they are put into the office, and frequently have to wait one day. We present as the cause of the evil, the great increase of the business of the department. It is an implied contract on the part of the Post office to transport every letter or final communication, and if the resources are kept on hand for some days, or even for twenty-four hours, the contract is broken, or the serious disadvantages of publishers.

The population and readers of this country have increased say fifty per cent. in a few years, and yet the same kind of mail coaches and no increase—the size of the papers has been doubled, and yet the same arrangements for their transportation are continued ! Is this right—is it to the advantage of the population of the union should consist in sixty millions, will one stage be considered enough to carry the letters and papers between New York and Philadelphia, with the mail passengers, and baggage enough to kill four horses.

We are told at the Post office, that they pile on as many as the coach will hold, but we are aware that in such is the case on the main route, either the passengers should be provided with another conveyance or the contractor should be compelled to run an additional hack to it—we perform our part of our contract to our subscribers more scrupulously—if they are not served, they must apply to the Post office. We have been induced every person aggrieved to write individually in Mr. Barry, who may then look on and feel that they are not the only sufferers.

But independent of this numerous defect, there is yet another which is equally provoking. The mails which do travel in the night, are frequently robbed from every seat in the union are lost in their conveyance; from saving the number we select a sample, and would request the Postmaster General to inform more every inch his department.

Fifth the Natchez (Miss.) Journal, Feb. 2.

The Mail Robbery.—Intelligence of the robbery of the mail during the past week, we understand, that at any time since 1817. Other waste contents of the mail of the heavy rates, as the Northern mails, we believe, were not disturbed. Considering the great accumulation of for two or three days by the impossibility of crossing some streams, the robbery was not of great value.

We understand that the mail at the mouth of the Rockfish, in Amherst county, was opened and robbed, and stiff from the mail at the mouth of Cross Creek, in the same county, and Point of Fork, in Fluvanna, and Clifton Factory and the Coal Spring Mills. The mails were stolen at all these places, and it is now with the utmost difficulty they can cross them.

WALTER'S SELECT CIRCULATING LIBRARY.—This valuable work has reached the 18th number. We have examined it with much care, and find that it fulfils the object of this article is to show that it deserves it. If a publication should be commenced of a more interesting matter, at less than one third the price it can obtained, we should be glad to see it. Until such a work appears, however, then it would be folly to attempt a useful publication with so much cheapness. Every number contains nor common law, authorizing married men to keep concubines and mistresses.

Mr. Moore, not satisfied with this decision of the Supreme Court, has made a motion for a new trial, and at the last day of the session the question was pending before that body. The speakers were discussing the claims of Mr. Moore, and the decision of the Supreme Court, before the session. As the matter is one of vast importance, and as it affects the fate of hundreds of others, we shall gather intelligence when our august legislature will resume on the subject of concubinage.

To Quench Thirst.—Mix a spoonful of honey with the same quantity of spirits, and add a quart of water by a little at a time, so that they may well incorporate. The drink is a stimulant, nourishing and effective, quenching the thirst. [Edinburgh Observer.

Observation.—Why is John Randolph like brown bread? Because he is part Indian. Why is water not frozen like a Magistrate? Because it is *just-ice*. Why is two wheels of a waggon like a hanger on being robbed? Because it has a *tire* on each side of it.

Governor of New Jersey.—Elias P. Seely, Esq. was elected Governor of New Jersey, on Wednesday last, by the Legislature.

The people of Washington city have undertaken to interfere with the tariff of fees established by the Physicians of that city; and a Mr. Davis has been successfully beaten by his Nurse, in consequence of a the same principle with that of the rules. We do not know the purpose for demanding as much as five dollars for an attendance.

The Watsons has leased the Pittsburgh Theatre for two years, and Mr. Smith is now engaged in preparing the Theatre for opening.

Death.—The corpse of a female named Ann Griffith, aged about forty years, was discovered about two o'clock on Sunday morning, in the house of Mr. Thomas Wilson, No. 12 Apple street, New York. From the evidence before the Coroner, it appears that she was a woman of dissolute habits, and had previously been in a state of intoxication at the time of her death.

The nomination of Samuel Gwinn, as receiver of public monies in one of the Land Offices of Mississippi, has been confirmed, by the Senate on Wednesday week.

The Boston Globe says, that great numbers of country people are flocking to that city from several directions in that city.

The publication of the Mobile Times and Jeffersonian as a daily paper, is discontinued, and it is hereafter to be published semi-weekly. The reason assigned by the editor is, that "it has been found impracticable to publish a daily paper in the city of Mobile, advocating the principles and interests of Nullification."

In 1656, the city of New York contained 120 houses a night but were, with the exception of a few, mostly small and crooked streets, and the limits of the city extended only to the present Wall street.

The Columbia Times speaks rather dissatisfied with the appointment of Mr. Cuthbert, by the President. Laws were nullified by the Circus party of Charleston, and the Times would be worse than Gullah to suppose that the good citizens of Charleston would countenance the scum, and that their resolves are the laws of the land.

The Preston Chronicle contradicts the story of Colonel Crockett's being an unsuccessful bankrupt, by paying a discharge on the 4th Nov. 1830, immediately on his arrival at Shreveport.

The erection of Moses Venetian was in full blast on the 30th December, and the wind have had been pouring down in torrents for two days—the fire and smoke have taken the direction of Forest.

The papers contain several accounts of murders and robberies in all quarters of the island. Many cases of highway robbery have occurred.

Mrs. Wilson, the celebrated midwife, died at Sing-Sing, on Saturday last, in her 80th year, after having attended more than 5000 births! what a glorious old lady must have been somewhat *childish*, though it is said that she retained her faculties.

Saturday night was by far the coldest that we have had for the season. Many fear for the fruit, and we suppose, because the mercury in the thermometer sunk to 32 degrees. The Boston editor, we were ashamed to keep it company.

We perceive by the Canada papers, that Mr. Ryerson, Wesleyan Methodist Minister, has been sent to the Provincial Parliament, when called on to sign the oath of allegiance refused to do so, on account of his conscience, and of course made his mark. The Montreal Herald remarks that it will be done by another on cotemption.

We learn that the most intelligent of the colored persons resident in Philadelphia, have established a Library Company, with a view of contributing to the mental and moral improvement of coloured people.

Literary.—forthcoming from the press of the Harpers, Taylor's Life of Loyola ; Recollections of Ireland in the 16th century; Recollections of a Chaperone; and Miss Mary Ann Gerard, or the Nuns of Lisbon.

U. States Telegraph.—Duff Green, it commenced the publication of Gales & Seaton as printers to the next Congress, says that for the last two years the Telegraph has expended a loss of several thousand dollars, and that unless his subscribers' ments enlarged, the paper must be discontinued.

Mr. Ingersoll, the distinguished representative of one of the Editors of the Journal of Commerce have been elected by the Legislature of Connecticut, a Senator of the United States, are probably ignorant of what it is made.

The London Globe, in publishing President Jackson's message, says—"We are of the opinion, in spite of the sneers of the honest Yankees, that the message will be well received, both beyond the Atlantic, in marching through the country, and will contribute to the success in this country, as this is knowing to be in all respects honest."

Real Estate.

The Subscriber offers for sale the property so well known as the Bull's Head Tavern, Germantown, Montgomery county, and half mile below Chestnut Hill, on the Germantown road, with the stable, carriage house, and other buildings, and lot, [number blanks] and others. The farm contains 32 acres of land, 20 of which are cleared and under fence, the rest is well timbered, with a sufficiency of Chestnut timber for fencing for many years. The buildings are large and convenient, and the house contains 18 rooms, with the first rooms on the second floor. There are two wells of excellent water on the premises, and a large and well constructed cistern from which the house is supplied with water. A large stone barn and other buildings are on the farm. The farm is in a high state of cultivation, and has a large, productive orchard of apple trees, two spring houses, the one in the yard near the house.

Also, a lot of ground on the Germantown road, adjoining the above, containing one acre of the land in the orchard, with a two story frame house, and other buildings thereon erected.

The above property will be sold on reasonable terms. The situation as to health and convenience to the city, is unsurpassed by any in the vicinity. For further information, apply on the premises.

JOHN KINNEY.

Good Intent Beneficial Society

Of the City and County of Philadelphia. Instituted 1824.

The Annual Meeting will be held on Monday, the 13th inst. at 6 o'clock P.M. when the following officers will be elected to serve for the ensuing year, viz. A President, Secretary, Treasurer, Physician, Steward, Assistant Steward, Door Keeper, and Trustees. The Members are requested to attend punctually, as business of importance will be transacted.

By order of the Board of Trustees,

JOHN KINNEY, Secretary.

may 4—3t

Mechanics' Bank.

Philadelphia, May 4, 1833.

The Directors have declared a dividend of four per cent. for the last six months, payable to the Stockholders or their legal representatives, on and after the 10th inst.

may 4—3t JOHN SERGEANT, Cashier.

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Hard of Hearing.

TO THE PUBLIC—For the benefit of those who are afflicted with the misfortune of hearing, I have been induced through the solicitation of the public generally, to prepare a certain remedy for the relief of those afflicted with deafness. A trial of a few hours alone, I was assured, would be sufficient of hearing, a constant tinkling in my head and ears deprived me of rest, and occasioned me much pain and suffering to myself, but by simple composition to those around me. Dr. Gross of Reading, Pa. was a subscriber to the Saturday Evening Post, and by me a number of months. To him I applied for relief, and in a remedy, with directions which I readily observed, and in a few days I found myself entirely relieved of my deafness, and the tinkling in my head and ears entirely removed. I was so well pleased with the efficacy of said remedy, that I was induced to prepare a quantity for my own use, and have since found it a certain remedy for deafness, and the tinkling in the head and ears.

Remember, reader, that for every dollar you give you get a dollar's worth. Call at No. 4 North Third street, Philadelphia.

CHARLES F. BARNES.

N. B. As the remedy is to be taken internally, is innocent, and will not injure the most delicate constitution, I will send it to any part of the country, with directions for use, on receipt of one dollar. Letters must be post paid, and contain the money. Each bottle will be accompanied with what would cost three times the amount of the money, if applied to a physician. Those who wish to be cured of deafness, will find it to their advantage to call on the subscriber, as he is determined to sell the remedy at a low price.

may 4—3t

Farm Wanted.

A FARM of 40 or 50 acres with the necessary buildings, in the vicinity of Philadelphia, will be purchased by the subscriber. A few unbroked by B. C. C. T. and left at this office, will be attended to.

may 4—3t

Schuylkill Coal.

SUPERIOR quality of Schuylkill Coal for sale, by Smith & Wilson, at their Coal Yard, Schuylkill Fifth street, below Chestnut, and at their Office, No. 56 South Front street, Philadelphia.

may 4—3t

Farm Wanted.

A FARM of 40 or 50 acres with the necessary buildings, in the vicinity of Philadelphia, will be purchased by the subscriber. A few addressed by B. C. C. T. and left at this office, will be attended to.

may 4—3t

COMPLETION OF A NEW AND USEFUL WORK.

PENMANSHIP

BY A. W. TALLMADGE & J. C. BOOKMAN.

THE most expeditious plan however hand. Executed with the most beautiful specimens of Ornamental Penmanship, and accompanied by a new system of Mercantile practice, adapted to the use of Schools, Academies, and Private Learners.

By double entry, as practised by eminent merchants; containing the most approved forms of Bills, Notes, Receipts, Orders, Drafts, Bills of Exchange, Bills of Lading, Invoices, Accounts of Sales, Bills of Parcels, Shipping Articles, Letters of Credit, Bonds, Mortgages, Deeds, Wills, Powers of Attorney, Partnership Articles, Leases, Bills of Sale, Receipts in full

Isaac then, wraggh, and bring with thee
Good and youthful Jollity!
Sport that wrinkled care derides,
And laughter, holding both his sides.

THE NULLIFICATION SONG.

Air.—"Clare de Kitchen."

Way down South, clare as de sun,
De Ole nation he come Unionist,
But now I tink him has become berry cruel
Him only fit to be Tyrant.
Den he tell de people all de tings, young fellas,
Clare de kitchen, old fellas, young fellas.
Old Virginia never tire.

He try to get Old Hickry down,
But he take a smug in a manner;
But mind, by gum, he was a wamper;
John's in de hole, he get now worse,
So de Clare de Kitchen, &c.

Tis then old Judge sot say de state
Must come away de cote to save,
He say de George for de Union,
Dead when de Nort an Sout do overrule.
So clare de Kitchen, &c.

An if not dare Carry'line,
Will not be well for dem,
Dey will be sent—de head not waire,
De nation would be glorious.
So clare de Kitchen, &c.

As de sun do; Jim bang her well
De Hickry he pass de vote de tell,
Jim set de genius gin a cryin,
An dare he jine de Nullifiers.
So clare de Kitchen, &c.

An den she fix for Nullification,
Tom play de fiddel and de music;
Dey sing and dance for joy,
Dat it be de Union its treater!
So clare de Kitchen, &c.

An Johnny C. do dem old Judge,
An all de rest, dey'll sober laugh,
De Freedom he will ring de bell,
De Eagles hoop, an crow for it.
So clare de Kitchen, &c.

A FACT.—A lady and her son being on a shopping expedition recently, were shown a piece of cloth, which the salesman assured them was a green; the goods were to their liking, and with the same they were positively pleased, but the price was too great. Accordingly they proceeded to the next store, and after viewing new laces of what was fashionable, the first inquiry was made for *mauvaise green*.—"Oh, no," interrupted the mother, "dismal green—Jacob, dismal green."

A reward of "one Jot," is offered to any one who shall apprehend a tax-saving rascal by the name of "big-nosed John." A Joe for a John, is quite fair.

NEW MODE OF PRESERVING PROPERTY.—A man was charged at Bow street, with wilfully breaking his household furniture to shivers, to save it from being taken in execution. He was told to keep the peace, he said he meant to *keep all the pieces*, which the complainant, who was a *piece-broker*, wanted to retain.

A student of medicine from Boston, while attending lectures in London, observed that the *King's* dead had been little known in the United States since the Revolution.

A French clairvoyant (Antwerp), was obliged to undergo amputation of the two attendants carrying of his leg, he called out, "I say, comrade, give me back my shoe! I had only one pair, that will now make me two."

FEMALE AGILITY.—An ingenious Frenchman has calculated that the agility which a young Parisian belle, who is fond of dancing, traverses in the saloons of Paris, when only performing one dance, amounts in one season to *seven hundred and three miles!* He has also estimated that a French *belle fond of waltzing*, will in one season wear out as often as the wheels of a steam-boat revolve, while performing the distance between Dover and Calais! (Exeter News Letter.

GOOD NATURE.—We were recently highly pleased, with an exhibition of practical wisdom and good nature. A number of lads were engaged in the midst of the storm, *snow-balling* each other. An elderly gentleman passing along at the time, was struck on the cheek, by a ball, thrown by one of the urchins. The gentleman at first brushed the snow from his face, he raised very politely, "By-the-by, did you hit that person?" "No sir! No sir!" replied the lad. "Well," said the patient old gentleman, "if you did not hit the lad, I should have been very angry."—*Boston Transcript.*

NEGRO DISCOVERY.—John Canpole was a small slave, a pocket quarter of humanity. He had a black servant, who was a stout fellow, and being a pretty quiet sort of a man, put on occasion pass unimproved where he could rally his master upon his diminutive excess. John was also a jokesick, and thinks went for the doctor. The faithful negro loved his master, and with the arrival of the physician he feared he has less sensitivity. Examining the symptoms, the doctor pronounced his patient in danger. "Massa," cried the black, "Sambo's spirits returned, and he undaized his natural dexterity. "I tell you, Massa, you no begin well die, 'cause he got a fever." "A fever, you black wa'," says the patient, "how is fever always kill a fellow?" "Yes, massa, when a never get one such a little thing, it gonerally run from de horn and if de fever no turn you, you die surtin!"—*Lowell Compend.*

IRISH RELIGION IN ACLE LAND STYLE.—"No good will come of it," said the Colonel. "I mind the time in Connaught when no man clearly knew to what religion he belonged, and no one family the boys would go to church and the girls to mass, or may be one half the party go to whichever happened to be nearest. When I entered the army, I remember the first time I was ever detached from head-quarters I went with the company to Portumna. Old Sir Mark Blake, who commanded the regiment, happened to be passing through, and the night before he had a carpenter at work with hammer and nails in the Castle. When I left Loughrea, I forgot to ascertain where I should bring the men on from the day, and I thought this a good opportunity to ask the question. I opened the door and called out, 'Sir Mark,' says I, 'where shall I march the men?' 'What kind of day is it?' says he. 'Rather,' says my servant. 'It's like the night that protected it,' said he, 'Upon my conscience, my lad,' he continued, 'my fear does not clear enough at present to recollect the exact position of church or chapel, but I'll send to them to be assured." That is what I call," and the Colonel shook his head gravely, "a truly Christian feeling."—*Wild Sports of the West.*

ANECDOTE OF AN INDIAN WOMAN.—After exceeding the Andes for the first time, Humboldt and Bonpland entered the Rio Tuno. A granitic rock on the western bank of the former river attracted their attention. It is called the Piedra de la Guahibo or Piedra de la Madre, and commemorates one of those acts of self-devotion, which the Europeans are guilty in all countries, whenever some interest is concerned with savages. In 1797, the missionary of San Fernando had led his people to the banks of the Guaviare on a hunting excursion. He left behind him a young Guahibo woman, with three children, occupied in grinding roasted maize. She and the children were attempted to escape, but were seized and carried away. The unhappy female repeatedly fled with her children from the village, but was always traced by her cruel companions. At length the fear, after causing her to be severely beaten, resolved to remove her from her family, and sent her up the Manipure to the mission of the Rio Negro. Ignorant of the fate intended for her, she rejoiced in the hope of at last finding that her persecutors were carrying her far from her native country. She was driven forward from the boat to the land, and to the last bank of the river. She landed on a rock, on the very spot of the establishment ordered the Indians to row to the other side of the river by blinds on foot. She brought back in the evening, stretched upon the bare stone, the Piedra de la Madre, wrapped up with strips of cloth, and a small bow, which ordinary whips of the country, and then dragged to the mission of Javita, her body was not allowed her back. It was the rainy season, the night was excessively dark, and the river had risen to an enormous height from that station of San Fernando to the mouth of the Atabapo, and the only communication between these places was by the river; yet the Guahibo mother, breaking her bonds, and feeling the weight of her grief still swayed under night, and on the fourth morning was seen at the village, bearing around her body which contained her children. On this journey the most have undergone hardships from which the most robust man would have shrunk; was forced to live upon roots, bees in monkeys' nests, and to make her way through thickets and thorny lianas. And the reward of all this courage and devotion was—her removal to one of the missions of the Upper Orinoco, where, despairing of ever seeing her before children, and refusing all kinds of nourishment, she died a victim to the bigotry and barbarity of wretches blasphemously calling themselves the Shepherds of a religion which inculcates universal benevolence.—*Memories of Baron Humboldt.*

From the Journal of Health.

FEEDING ON SMELLS.—The odorous effluvia emitted from aliments were considered by ancient ity to possess nutritive properties. This arose probably, in a great measure, from the well known effects produced by savory and disgusting odours upon the appetite. It is impossible that a sufficiency of the matter given off in the form of effluvia, even admitting this to be nutritive, can be absorbed in the system, to account for the apparent satiety induced by the smell of certain viands. The same may be explained on the by the effect produced upon the nervous system, impressions upon which, however, are not carried fully the appetite, as we see daily exemplified in the operation of various medicinal agents. But the very first perception of a nauseous or dangerous odour, even one, otherwise agreeable, excites the stomach in laboring under certain states of derangement, will frequently cause, in an instant, a decided aversion, or convert it into loathing. The ancients nevertheless believed, that there might be nutriment for some one by simply smelling nutritious substances. Democritus is said to have lived three days on the vapour of hot bread; and Bacon refers to a man, who supported an abstinence of several days by inhaling the steam of mixtures of aromatic and allinaceous herbs. Two hundred years ago these notions were in a great extent acted upon, when they afforded the basis for the visionary, exaggerated fictions related respecting to the moon, according to the plan proposed by Dr. John Wilkins, bishop of Chester. This learned prelate published a work, in 1638, entitled "*The discovery of a new world, or a discourse tending to prove there may be another habitable world in the Moon, with a discourse concerning the possibility of a passage thither.*" In which he remarks: "If we must needs feed upon something, why may not nutritious air?" Plutarch and Pliny, and divers other ancients, tell us of a nation in Italy, who lived by the smell of roasted odours, and it is the common opinion of physicians, that those do strangely both strengthen and repair their bodies."

Reader—the gentleman above alluded to, has sent us his name, and then your subscription to newspaper paid. If you are not a subscriber, you need only do a third as much.

WORKS.—The morning star of infancy—the day star of manhood—the evening star of age. Bless our stars! May we always bask in the heavenly influence till we are sky-high. (38th of June Toast.

SIGNIFICANT OF FIRE.—A singular phenomenon presented itself lately to many persons, but more particularly in the department of Orne, in the neighborhood of Argentan. Several times, and during two whole months, a luminous appearance was cast, became filled with a great quantity of fiery globes, forming a sort of shower of fire. The appearance was most striking between four and five o'clock in the morning. The same phenomenon was witnessed about Caen, where, however, it appeared less luminous than at Argentan, in which place the inhabitants were under the greatest terror. It is said that in some places the sparks were seen to fall upon the ground, but no traces of them have any where been found, and it is probable that the phenomenon took place in the upper regions, the appearance having been caused by some most likely an optical illusion.—*Medical Gazette.*

MATCH.—Mate made of rushes or straw, were the best tapestry with which rooms were hung. The colors of the straw were selected and interwoven with so much skill and taste, that these tapestries were brought into use in the Netherlands, whence they spread to France, where, costly in price, persons of middling property were enabled to ornament their apartments magnificently, or *points d' Hongrie*. The manufacture of this fashion was introduced into France by the time of Henry IV., and brought to perfection by Louis XIV., who raised the art to its highest pitch, and continues to have a similar fabric for behind it. The Venetian *broccatelle*—the Persian and Indian painted cloths—the Spanish *cuir de Cordouan*, (embossed tapestry,) made from the sweepings of the wool, which has had an abundant dyed cloths, and are hired on linen prepared with Italian painters—the Flemish *cuir de Flandre*—the *cuir boulliee